

ANNUAL SERMON 1897, AND REPORT OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS 1898

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

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Annual Sermon

December 19, 1897,

AND

1897/98

Tenth Annual Report

OF THE

Board of Managers

April 4, 1898,

Pennsylvania Society

OF

Sons of the Revolution.

1898

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NINTH ANNUAL SERMON.

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VALLEY FORGE.

Sermon Preached in St. Peter's P. E. Church, Third and Pine
Streets, Philadelphia,

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1897,

BY THE

REVEREND W. W. SILVESTER, S. T. D.

Rector of the George W. South Memorial Church of the Advocate,
Philadelphia.

Deuteronomy 1: 28-30.

Whither shall we go up? Our brethren have discouraged our heart, saying, The people is greater and taller than we . . . and moreover we have seen the sons of the Anakim there. Then I said, Dread not, neither be afraid of them. The Lord your God which goeth before you, he shall fight for you.

With a particular object in view these words on one part suggest a depression arising from discouragement and on the other part a renewed cheerfulness and the resilience of valor which spring into life when a message has entered the soul and told it there is nothing to fear. For some wise reason by those who organized the Society, this 19th day of December is commemorated by the Sons of the Revolution of Pennsylvania. Out of our patriotic zeal, more and more we must find out the mystery hidden in the fields of Valley Forge.

In this annual religious service, in a patriotic frame of mind, we are giving our thanks and offering our prayers, in this house of God, itself a memorial of the Revolutionary period.

Well may we study the exciting environment of the times; and the men, who, by their bravery and sacrifices, their religion and characters, by the forces of body, mind and soul, wrought

the benefits of liberty and government which we inherit. The 19th of December was only another link in the chain of eighteen months of dark days. To take up winter quarters in Valley Forge seemed like the burial of hope. In reality it was like the entombment of our Lord; who was buried only to rise again.

I do not know what could be more disheartening to the people of those days than the events which, in 1776, followed the defeat of our Army at Long Island, when the British troops were, from town to town, pushing our men literally at the point of the bayonet through the State of New Jersey, and when the possibility seemed hopelessly remote of their march being checked until they had taken Philadelphia.

It must have been hard for Washington not only to be retreating before the enemy, but to be compelled to meet in his own Army with a multitude of adverse circumstances which he might well feel could not be anticipated and which the cause of liberty should have rendered superfluous. Re-enforcements which the Commander-in-Chief had ordered and begged to be sent to his relief were still held in New York by General Lee, who had his own notions of obedience and of what was best to be done. The enlistments of the militiamen were expiring and, regardless of consequences and country, the men were going home. In the towns along the line of retreat, the people, in large numbers, were apparently indifferent to the danger of the Army and the cause of independence, and many of them were accepting British amnesty and turning back to royalty, among them the man who presided over the Convention in which New Jersey was made a State.

In the intensity of his feeling for the cause of liberty, driven from town to town by the overwhelming numbers of his adversary and perplexed by the apathy of the people and the bad condition of his Army, unaided by expected re-enforcements from General Lee and himself the target of unfriendly criticism, is it any wonder that Washington under this tremendous strain should, at one point for a brief moment, burst into tears?

In Philadelphia the situation was regarded critical. [Congress voted that each State should appoint a day of fasting and humiliation. One day it resolved that the rumor of its inten-

tion to leave Philadelphia should be contradicted, and the next adjourned to Baltimore, jeered by the Tories and execrated by the Patriots. The Tories were taking comfort to themselves that the sect of Friends were giving their preference for the old form of Government under which they had so long enjoyed peace, and that here and there prominent men of the Continental Congress, tired of rebelling for liberty, had reprofessed their loyalty to the King. The Patriots on the other hand were enjoying no little satisfaction that General Mifflin was hastening through Pennsylvania inspiring men to arms by the enthusiasm of his eloquence, and that under General Putnam citizens with pick and shovel were throwing up defences about Philadelphia to bar out the entrance of the British Army.]

In the gloom and despondency of this darkness there suddenly came flashes of light which gave new spirit to the Army and sent a thrill of hope through the people. The conception, the picturesqueness and success of Washington's attack upon the Hessians, at Trenton, is hardly to be matched in military adventure. But, before the event was nine days old, another ingenious victory occurred almost as remarkable as the first. Late in the afternoon Washington had repulsed an attack of the enemy and, at night, keeping his fires burning in the camping ground at Trenton, he and his troops steal around the sleeping enemy by cross-roads and attack the British near Princeton and, routing them, capture two hundred prisoners, and in safety reach Morristown heights, where in the renown of these exploits they spend the winter.

The campaign for 1778 opened with Howe's troops landed at Elkton, fifty-four miles from Philadelphia. Washington, with eleven thousand men, half the number of the enemy, disputed his advent to Philadelphia at Brandywine. The enemy were victorious.

Then later came Paoli, when General Wayne's division was attacked with a loss of three hundred men to the great discouragement of the Army and Country.

"Oh, heaven," prayed John Adams, sceptical of Washington's military ability, "grant us one great soul, one leading mind to extricate the best cause from that ruin which seems to await it."

Washington had then a thousand men barefooted. The impotent Congress only said: "Support your Army on the surrounding country." Washington sent to Putnam for twenty-five hundred troops.

By the 25th of September Howe's Army had reached Germantown, and there Washington resisted his approach, in a battle which was almost successful. And although the design of the invading enemy was not thwarted by this valiant attempt on the part of Washington—for the British troops the next day, under Cornwallis, took possession of Philadelphia—yet the engagement made so soon after the other battles and with so inadequate and poorly equipped an army, is memorable in the history of the War and enhanced the fame of the Commander-in-Chief.

Re-enforcements came from the Northern Army in November, and at once a clamor was set up for capturing Philadelphia. But even Congress tabooed this mad enterprise.

A bitter night, the 4th of December, fourteen thousand British troops marched to attack the American lines, and the next night rested on their arms at Chestnut Hill, whence their camp fires answered the camp fires of Washington's Army at White Marsh.

Howe had come out from Philadelphia to give the fatal blow. Washington, with only seven thousand available men, was ready and not disinclined for the onset. The enemy first fell back to Germantown, and then, hanging for a day on the left of the American Army, marched back to Philadelphia. A few skirmishes. That was all. It was the 8th of December. Nothing was left for Washington but to seek winter quarters for his troops.

During these past months Washington had been severely criticised by his opponents. Wrote the ambitious Conway to Gates: "Heaven has been determined to save your country or a weak general and bad counsellors would have ruined it."

Wilkinson was fluent in praising the abilities of Gates, while Sullivan, the second in command, wrote to a member of Congress that Conway's knowledge of military affairs exceeded any of our officers. The Congress was not a Washingtonian Congress and in the appointment of officers evidently leaned to

the men who, to say the least, were not in perfect sympathy with Washington.

The valiant Wayne was disposed to follow the line marked out by Lee, Gates and Mifflin. Lovell, of Massachusetts, wrote to Gates threatening Washington "with a torrent of public vengeance." With Gates President of the Board of War, and Conway made Inspector-General, with rank of Major-General independent of the Commander-in-Chief, one sees the adverse momentum in high places which Washington had to resist.

Going into winter quarters was or was made to appear unpopular. The offence was not so much that Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge as that he went into winter quarters at all. General Reed, in a spirit of kindly wisdom, wrote to the Pennsylvania Legislature, which occupied an objecting attitude towards the plan of the Army: "If it is not doing what we would, it is doing what we can; and I must say the General has shown a truly feeling and patriotic respect for us on this occasion, in which you would agree with me if you knew all the circumstances."

Congress in November had voted to carry on a vigorous winter campaign. Yes, but the enemy had withdrawn into Philadelphia. Winter quarters were a necessity. The weather was too cold, especially for a famished army, to undertake warfare. Many of the soldiers were barefoot and half clothed, and all badly fed. The later movements of the troops so scantily provided had induced sickness, and three thousand men were unfit for duty. Washington, after consultation with his officers, chose Valley Forge. It was near the city. He could protect the country from marauding expeditions of the enemy for supplies. If this point proved of little value, it was because the people about Philadelphia were not disinclined to exchange the products of their farms for the coin of the Englishmen. The Army could winter well enough in Valley Forge. What Washington was not prepared for was carelessness in the Quartermaster's Department.

I was told by an English clergyman that he asked a Crimean soldier how it was that he stood up so bravely against the enemy. "I minded my drill." "That minding of the drill,"

said the clergyman, "is the secret of British valor." In our late War in this country, our Army did not reach a complete effectiveness in actual service until, to say nothing of weeding out incompetent officers, by time and drill and discipline, an immense body of real soldiers had been properly trained.

In Valley Forge, that winter, Washington may have seen the possibility of creating an American Army. To Congress he had said a year before, "Let us have an Army competent to every emergency." Short enlistments and a mistaken dependence upon militia have been the origin of all our misfortunes. From his experience in New Jersey and Pennsylvania he could say: "The militia come in you cannot tell how; go, you cannot tell when; and act, you cannot tell where, and leave you at last in a critical moment."

The reforming of the Army soon began. Into the camp at Valley Forge, by February, came Baron Steuben, a brave Prussian soldier, laden with honors and experience, who soon, in place of Conway, was made Inspector-General, with two assistants, and Greene, an efficient man, was appointed Quartermaster-General. The camp was soon alive with the drilling and manoeuvring of the soldiers. [The manual and movements were taught to one of the companies as a model for the others by the Baron himself, and instruction was also given to the officers.]

The results must have been enormous under officers, native and foreign, like Lafayette, Count Pulaski, Lord Stirling, Baron de Kalb, Greene, Sullivan, Knox, Wayne, Pickering; Reed and Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, and Colonel Marshall and his son, Lieutenant Marshall, who was afterwards Chief Justice of the United States, and Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. By the presence of these great generals and the officers and men under them, Valley Forge is forever patriotically hallowed!

When spring opened it was evident that the British Army was going to evacuate Philadelphia. The American alliance with France had been consummated, and in the not improbable appearance of a French fleet in the harbor, the British felt the danger of their position. They had heard, during the winter, the note of preparation at Valley Forge. Evidently they had no thought of fighting.

Should they be attacked by our Army? General Lee, exchanged at last and back again to second in command, was against attacking. Disloyal to the American cause as he sometimes appeared, he had many friends. With Washington sided Lafayette, Greene, Cadwalader, Wayne and others who were for advancing upon the enemy. Washington sought to get the opinions of his generals in writing, and while this was being done the enemy slipped away from Philadelphia with Lee's division in pursuit. Breaking up at Valley Forge the next day, the 19th of June, exactly six months from the day of encampment, Washington followed.

In the fight at Monmouth, where the enemy was overtaken, the news reaches Washington as he comes up that the Continentals are retreating; ordered to retreat by General Lee. The men were not only rallied by Washington and sent back to duty, but Lee also. [To Lee, Washington said: "I am sorry you took the command unless you meant to fight. Will you retain the command on this height or not? I expect you to take proper means for checking the enemy." "Your orders shall be obeyed," answered Lee, and went to his post.]

The Continentals awoke the next day to renew the engagement. The enemy was gone. With Washington at their heels they fled to New York. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey fighting for independence was never renewed.

The sufferings of Valley Forge ought not to be overestimated. Partisan chroniclers undoubtedly exaggerated them. At the worst they were brief. In ten days after the encampment began, the huts were like a town in the woods. On the fourteenth day Washington communicated to the men the good news that Congress appreciated their services in the last campaign; and that their supplies were to be improved and their pay increased. Conditions must have quickly ameliorated; for Washington's wife, Lady Stirling and Mrs. Knox and the wives of other officers, by the middle of February, had come into the camp. The suffering of the soldiers—for few died—apparently stimulated energy and patriotism. Rough nature, discipline and comradeship wrought in these men a depth of character and purpose by which unconsciously one inspired another. There grew the will never to submit and the courage

to back it. There sprang up the hope that foreshadowed victory, supported by the training and discipline of true soldiers. These qualities might never come to the test of the battlefield, but they were ingrained in the men, and were like so many engines of patriotism to mould, in the next two or three years, other men into their likeness. As late as February, when the camp was sixty days old, an enemy had said the Army must dissolve. Dissolve! "An European Army could not have kept together under such conditions," was the opinion of Steuben. The Americans at Valley Forge were making new traditions. Their Army did, in spite of all hindrances, maintain its solidarity. Dissolve! It grew more and more tenacious. The adhesiveness of its endurance and patriotism has never, we may safely say, been excelled. It was the men, the men; it was the cause, the cause.

Of some of the officers who opposed the plans of Washington much could be said, were this the place for it, unfavorable to their loyalty to the Commander-in-Chief. To men of excitable imaginations the deliberate wisdom of Washington was a mystery. They forgot how, under the direction of judgment, his daring valor sometimes sprang forward to incredible exploits of dashing assault, like the attack at Trenton. If the eyes of the impassionate Wayne failed to pierce to the meaning of Washington's apparent laggardness, it was no impeachment of his patriotism. The places of Gates and Conway and Lee, in comparison with Washington, were settled by their ultimate careers and the adjustments which time makes. By no affectionate sophistry can General Lee be brought into line with the patriotism of his comrades. These men who seem to the distant eye to be a little off color believed in their own abilities and plans, but they were supported too by Congress, by the Adamses and Lovells and hosts of patriotic people. They opposed Washington. But they fought. They were heroes in the Revolution. To be in disagreement with one set of plans is not necessarily to be out of harmony with the great cause which is giving the inspiration to every plan.

We come now to speak of the debt of gratitude we owe the fathers of the Revolution. We can pay it by living up to their spirit.

We may not have to go out against guns and swords. But, by birthright, we are enlisted to fight against the violation of our inherited principles—against error and falsehood—against the single power of the wrong man and the nominating preliminaries and against the subtle political habits of men whose methods impair a democracy and go very far to transform an intended glory into a dazzling shame. Decadence from our fathers' ideal may not go to the length of bringing utter destruction upon the country; but it will prove our degenerate fibre. Our blood must be as red as our fathers'.

One of the most dangerous beliefs of the day is the belief that our government, being a government for the people and by the people, is assured against injury, by some invisible protecting power. It is thought that its principles are self-supporting; that it can stand innumerable assaults unharmed; in short, that it has the inherent quality of indestructibility. To say that our government maintains its own standard is to forget the meaning of words. Here and there we see the standard shrivelling to a narrow remnant of its broad original. In ideals of government unsupported by the aim and effort which shall give the ideals body and life, we must be cautious not to trust.

There is conceivable no panacea, either for the maintenance of a country's wholesome and honest democratic existence or the cure of besetting evils, but vigilance to punish its enemies and faithfulness in resisting the intrusion of fraudulent principles.

Who shall fight these battles?

Let us not think for an instant that we can give the country over to be ruled by the thought which is lowest, by the under stratum of intelligence, by the inferior and selfish concept. Liberty with its splendid line of successes has neither elevated nor debased men to a common level.

In days past, there can be no question but the best minds thought out the democracy, and studied the way by which their ideal should become reality; the best minds planned and directed the battles which achieved a people's government. And so it must be the duty of the best minds now to set the pace for what the American government is to be. It needs no deep observation to see how, year by year, the affairs of our

country are becoming more and more complicated and demanding higher statesmanship. Never had a great people a more imperative call to duty than ours—the duty to see to it that the false and corrupt, the commonplace and the second rate, do not dominate and win by uninstructed or misled majorities.

The management of some of our cities has become little less than a caricature of government by the people. If the evil comes by the will of the people, the will of the people must be purified, educated, exalted. There is little that is valuable or sacred, save its lawful power, in a majority which has unwittingly by its votes introduced a reign of error and corruption. There may be many opinions as to the method of correction, but there must be unanimity in securing the true thing. I do not see how it can be successfully disputed that if the poisonous virus of the mismanaged city spreads into the State governments and to the nation's affairs at Washington, there can come other than a degradation of government by the people, a degradation in spirit and manliness, not contemplated by our ancestors—and most surely unknown in the days of Valley Forge.

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS.

APRIL 4, 1898.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS.

1898.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

Your Board of Managers respectfully report that during the past year, they have held nine stated meetings and one adjourned meeting. A special meeting of the Society was also held on November 12, 1897. The year ending April 3, 1898, being the close of the first ten of the history of the Society.

A meeting of the General Society was held in Philadelphia on the nineteenth of April, 1897, upon which occasion this Society entertained the visiting officers and delegates.

On May 8, 1897, without formal ceremony, the Society erected a bronze tablet upon the building, 528 Market street, Philadelphia, to mark the site of the Presidential Mansion, occupied by Washington, from November 27, 1790, to March 4, 1797, while he was President of the United States.

In accordance with the custom established by this Society, the usual Flag Day Circular was issued to the President of the United States; Governors of the States and Territories; Superintendents of Public Schools; to the various Patriotic Organizations in Pennsylvania; Press Associations and Newspapers in the Commonwealth; the General and State Societies of Sons of the Revolution, and the members of this Society. The results of these efforts from year to year were obvious in the display of the National Flag on the fourteenth of June, 1897, more generally than ever before, and gave hope of the success of the endeavors of our Society to make it permanent as an anniversary day for the display of our national emblem.

At the Annual Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, June 9, 1897, the prizes established by the Society were awarded as follows:

FIRST PRIZE OF FIFTY DOLLARS.—To Walter Tresse Singer, Frankford, Pa., Class of '99, for his essay entitled "Baron von Steuben at Valley Forge."

SECOND PRIZE OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.—To Charles Sumner Wesley, Philadelphia, Pa., Class of '99, for the essay entitled "The Part Played in the Revolution by the Germans, Scotch-Irish and Quakers of Pennsylvania."

The anniversary of the Evacuation of Philadelphia by the British Army in June, 1778, was celebrated on Saturday, June 19, by an excursion of the Society to the Old Moravian Town of Bethlehem, Pa., on which occasion it dedicated a handsome bronze tablet, placed by the Society on the main building of the Seminary and College for Women, which was twice occupied as a hospital by the Continental Army during the War for Independence. Exercises were held in the Moravian Church, and an historical address (relating to the part played by Bethlehem and her inhabitants during the revolutionary period) was delivered by James Montgomery Beck, Esq., a member of this Society. Admirable music was furnished by the Moravian Church Choir on the occasion of these exercises, which were participated in also by the Right Rev. J. Mortimer Levering, Bishop of the Moravian Church; the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, Chaplain of this Society; Francis von Albadé Cabeen, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements; Charles Henry Jones, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Monuments and Memorials; Richard McCall Cadwalader, First Vice-President of this Society, and the Rev. J. Max Hark, D. D., Principal of the Young Ladies' Seminary. At the conclusion of the exercises, the members and their guests, to the number of about 250, were escorted to the spacious grounds of the Seminary, where luncheon was served in the cool shade of the old trees and buildings and enlivened by the strains of excellent music from the Allentown Band, which had been provided for the occasion by the members of the Society residing in Bethlehem. The occasion was one of unalloyed enjoyment, and of exceeding interest, and fully maintained the pleasurable character of these yearly

mid-summer excursions of the Society to some historical spot.

Your Board is again called upon in the exercise of a sad duty, to report the loss of one of its most honored members, Mr. William Spohn Baker. Mr. Baker had been a member of your Board of Managers since February 11, 1892. For most of this time, he was a member of the Committee on Monuments and Memorials, to which he gave much time and his fullest support. He was distinguished as an Historian of the Revolution, and was recognized as a high authority on the life, character and services of General Washington. He was a diligent student from original sources and in many ways contributed to the cause of American history and to the objects of this Society. His addresses before our Society upon the occasion of the dedication of the monuments at Gulf Mills, and at Queen Lane, as well as upon the Occupation and the Evacuation of Philadelphia by Lord Howe, on the occasion of the Society's visit to Red Bank and the Forts of the Delaware, were able, interesting and instructing. Mr. Baker was devoted to the interests of the Society and the real objects for which it was established. He vigorously opposed the efforts which, from time to time, have been made to amalgamate the original Society of Sons of the Revolution with other Societies. Mr. Baker's place will be missed and the loss of his great knowledge of the movements of Washington and his Army, of which the Society had the constant benefit, is one which can scarcely be replaced. His death will be mourned by this Society; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (of which he was a Vice-President), and by other distinguished, learned, and patriotic societies, of which he was a member.

A special meeting of the General Society was held at Cincinnati, O., on the twelfth of October, 1897. Your delegates reported at a special meeting of this Society held on November 12, 1897, the action taken by themselves, as well as by the General Society, at that meeting and this Society, upon the question of the adoption of a proposed new constitution uniting this Society with a new Society to be formed, declined to assent thereto. Since then, the General Secretary has promulgated a report of the action taken by the other State Societies of the

Sons of the Revolution, showing that the project has been rejected by a large majority, both in State Societies and in the membership representing the same. It is hoped that this significant vote will end this question for ever.

The following is a list and summary of the vote by State Societies:

REJECTING.		ADOPTING.		NO ACTION.	
Tennessee	29	Ohio	246	Missouri	351
New Jersey	119	Illinois	166	Colorado	90
Maryland	127	District of Columbia	242		
North Carolina . .	34	Minnesota	91		
Pennsylvania . . .	1025	Massachusetts . .	360		
New York	1892	Michigan	21		
Indiana (not re- ported).					
Virginia	44				
Washington	15				
Connecticut	92				
Georgia	142				
New Hampshire . .	23				
Montana	38				
South Carolina . .	62				
Iowa	134				
California	64				
Florida	24				
Total	3864	Total	1126	Total	441

SUMMARY.

17 rejecting, representing a membership of	3864
6 adopting, representing a membership of	1126
2 no action, representing a membership of	441
Total	5431

On December 14, Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., presented his resignation as Registrar of the Society, which your Board reluctantly accepted. Captain Bellas was then elected to the vacancy in the Board caused by the death of the late Mr. Baker, and Major Richard Strader Collum, U. S. M. C., was elected Registrar of the Society in the place of Captain Bellas resigned.

The Annual Church Service was held on December 19, in St. Peter's Church, upon which occasion, the Rev. William Wallace Silvester, S. T. D., Rector of the Church of the Advocate,

and a member of this Society, delivered an interesting historical sermon before the members of this Society and their invited guests.

An informal reception was held on the evening of December 20, at the Aldine Hotel, which was well attended by the members of this Society.

The Committee appointed to arrange a series of lectures before the members of the Society and their families, reports that it has been unable to accomplish that object during the past year, partly owing to the expense involved in securing distinguished lecturers who are not members of the Society and partly because of its inability to find members of the Society (whom the Committee had hoped to be able to secure) who were able to prepare papers during the past winter. The Committee hopes, however, that it will be more successful another season.

In order to add to the interest of occasions of ceremony, your Board decided by resolution, to establish a Color Guard, to consist of fifteen members of the Society, who shall take charge of the flags owned by this Society and shall be their custodian at all times; the Color Guard to be in the charge of a Captain, who shall report to the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the time being.

The Society has received during the year from Mr. William J. Crawford, of Buffalo, N. Y., a brick from the original structure and a silver mounted gavel made from a tree that grew within the cellar walls of the house at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Virginia, where Washington was born, on the site of which Mr. Crawford has erected for the United States Government a handsome monument.

The Society has also added to its interesting and valuable collection, three silk flags, facsimiles of those used by Pennsylvania Troops in the Revolutionary War. The Pulaski Legion Banner, the original of which was made by the Moravian Sisters at Bethlehem, by a happy coincidence was first carried upon the occasion of the Society's trip to Bethlehem on June 19 last. The others are the Flag of the Independent Battalion, Westmoreland County, Pa., and of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Line.

The Committee on Monuments and Memorials is making

careful investigations with a view to continuing its work of marking important historical sites. Among others it has now under consideration, the question of marking the site in Independence Square, where the Declaration of Independence was first publicly read.

The Secretary of the Society has undertaken, and has been engaged for several years (at a sacrifice of much time and great labor) upon the work of an amplified register of the Society. This work has been done with great care and is now in manuscript form and nearly ready for publication. In first considering the subject, it was hoped that a nominal subscription from each member would be sufficient to enable the Society to pay for such a publication, but its scope having been added to by the introduction of features of great historic value, the size of the book has been much enlarged and its expense of publication increased. A circular announcement has been mailed to each member of the Society, and if the replies thereto are sufficient to warrant the publication, it is believed that the work can be quickly brought to a conclusion. If, however, the number of subscriptions do not warrant its publication, the matter should be deferred, as the current income of the Society would be absorbed almost entirely by such an expenditure.

The Board has elected to membership during the past year eighty-eight applicants, being an increase of two as compared with the number elected in the previous fiscal year. Of this number four were admitted by transfer from other State Societies. During the same period seventeen have died, twenty-six were dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues (one of these, however, having since been restored to membership) and one was transferred to another State Society.

The condition of our membership, at this time, covering the period of ten years of our existence, is as follows:

Number of founders	15
Number elected since the founding	1183
Number admitted from other State Societies	8

Total admitted into the Pennsylvania Society within the
ten years 1206

Of the above number, the casualties show:

Deceased	80
Resigned	11
Transferred to other State Societies	10
Dropped from rolls, etc.	31
Never qualified	5
	<hr/>
Total casualties	137
Net active membership at this date	1069

The finances of the Society are in excellent condition as is shown by the Treasurer's report, the permanent fund at this time amounting to \$11,583.34.

The Necrological Roll of the Society for the past year records the loss to this Society of a number who were distinguished in life, and most of whom were actively interested in this Society:

TRAILL GREEN, M. D., LL. D., died at Easton, Pa., April 29, 1897, aged eighty-four years. Dr. Green was one of the oldest living graduates of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and for nearly sixty years had been connected with Lafayette College, at Easton, as Professor of Chemistry, Dean of the Scientific Department and a member of its Board of Trustees. Early in life he was, for a short while, Professor of Natural Sciences in Mercersburg College, Pa. Dr. Green was a member of many Medical Societies, of the American Philosophical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Meteorological Society and other scientific and professional societies, to which he frequently contributed learned papers. He was active in all the educational, religious and charitable movements of his native town, where for sixty years he labored for the good of humanity.

JOHN L. GEIGER, died at Norfolk, Nebraska, May 3, 1897, aged seventy years. A native of Northampton County, Pa. He removed to the West in the exodus of 1849 and after various migratory movements he finally located in Nebraska, where he engaged successfully in farming and contracting. Mr. Geiger was a man of strong patriotic sentiments and was deeply interested in historical subjects.

RICHARD ROWLEY BAKER, died May 15, 1897, aged thirty-nine years. Mr. Baker was educated in the law and pursued that profession, but much of his time was occupied in assisting his father, the late William Spohn Baker, in his literary work; his early and sudden death caused widespread sorrow among the many who knew him.

WILLIAM JENKS LEE, died June 3, 1897, aged thirty-two years. Mr. Lee was educated at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and until his death engaged in a business life. His last position was as Secretary and Treasurer of the Brush Electric Light Company, of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Philadelphia Barge Club, and for a time of the Art Club of Philadelphia.

EUGENE ZIEBER, died June 6, 1897, aged thirty-nine years. Mr. Zieber was widely known as an authority on heraldry and his works "Heraldry in America" and "Ancestry" gave him a wide reputation; he had recently been elected to the Chair of Heraldry in the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Society of the War of 1812, Pilgrim Society of Boston, Netherland Society of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania-German Society, Ex-Libris Society of Washington and Ex-Libris Society of London.

WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER, died September 8, 1897, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Baker's early years were devoted to conveyancing, which he abandoned in order to pursue literary work. He was best known as an historian and author. His principal productions are "Origin and Antiquity of Engraving," "Engraved Portraits of Washington," "Medallic Portraits of Washington," "Character Portraits of Washington," "Itinerary of General Washington during the Revolution," "Washington in Philadelphia" and the work which he had just completed "Itinerary of General Washington after the Revolution." Mr. Baker had been a Director of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and Vice-President of the Historical Society

of Pennsylvania. He was a founder and member of the Council of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, President of the Netherland Society of Philadelphia, a member of the American Philosophical Society, Society of the War of 1812, etc.

JAMES MARTIN YARDLEY, died October 13, 1897, aged forty-four years. Was first engaged in mercantile pursuits and subsequently entered the business department of the Bulletin Company, of Philadelphia, with which he was connected at the time of his death. He was deeply interested in military affairs, served with the National Guard of Pennsylvania in the railroad riots of '77, and was Captain of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment. He was a member of the Union League; Masonic Fraternity; Philadelphia Athletic Club and the Quaker City Barge Club.

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OLIVER LANDRETH, died November 21, 1897, aged sixty-seven years. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia High School and a member of the firm which his grandfather founded in 1784. He was a member of the Board of Trade, Board of Managers of the Episcopal Hospital, Bishop White Prayer Book Society, Church Club, and for over thirty years a vestryman of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

ISAAC LLOYD, who died December 10, 1897, aged fifty-seven years, was for many years engaged as a wool merchant, and during the Civil War served as private and Sergeant Major, promoted to Second Lieutenant and afterwards to First Lieutenant in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was a member of the Union League, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

CRAWFORD ARNOLD, died December 25, 1897, aged sixty-eight. Mr. Arnold was a native of Rhode Island. After receiving his education at Burlington, N. J., he engaged in a successful business career in Philadelphia, retiring in 1877. He was a Manager of the House of Refuge, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Trustee of the Burd Orphan Asylum, and a Director of the Mechanics

National Bank. He was deeply interested in Church work and was a member of the vestry and rector's warden of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church.

THEOPHILUS PARVIN, M. D., LL. D., died January 29, 1898, aged sixty-eight years. Dr. Parvin was born at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, and graduated at the University of Indiana. He was a teacher in the Lawrenceville, N. J., High School three years, during which time he studied Hebrew at Princeton Theological Seminary. His medical degree was obtained from the University of Pennsylvania in 1852, and he became a resident physician in Wills Eye Hospital, and subsequently was surgeon of the Cope Packet Line; he afterwards located at Indianapolis, where he practiced medicine until 1864. He subsequently was Professor of Materia Medica, Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati; Professor of Obstetrics, Medical College in Indianapolis, and in the University of Louisville, Ky., and in 1883 became Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He was an Ex-President of the American Medical Journalists' Association, State Medical Society of Indiana, American Academy of Medicine, and a member of many other professional and scientific societies, and an Elder in the Tenth Presbyterian Church.

REV. WILLIAM CASSADY CATTELL, D. D., LL. D., died on the anniversary of his admission into this Society, February 11, 1898, aged seventy years. Dr. Cattell graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1848, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1852. For two years he was Assistant Principal of the Edge Hill Preparatory School, and from 1855 to 1860 was Professor of Greek in Lafayette College at Easton, Pa. From 1860 to 1863 he was Pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg. In the latter year he returned to Lafayette College to become its President, and for twenty years he administered the affairs of that institution with marked success. He resigned the Presidency in 1883 and became Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief. He retired a few years later. He received the degrees of Doctor of

Divinity from his Alma Mater, and Doctor of Laws from the University of Wooster, Ohio. He was President of the Presbyterian Historical Society, and a Trustee of Lafayette College, and Princeton Theological Seminary. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and was greatly interested in this Society.

WILSON METTLER GEARHART, died at Danville, Pa., February 25, 1898, aged fifty-one. Mr. Gearhart graduated at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., and subsequently became a teacher, and afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1875 when he was elected Prothonotary of Montour County, Pa. He subsequently became Chief Clerk in the State Department, but resigned in 1891 to become Chief Clerk of the World's Fair Commission of Pennsylvania. In 1894 he was again tendered the Chief Clerkship of the State Department which he filled with exceptional ability until his death. He was Clerk of the State Board of Pardons, a Trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, and an officer in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN HILL BRINTON, JR., died at Pittsburg, Pa., March 15, 1898, aged twenty-seven years. He was educated at Dr. Faries' School and at the Episcopal Academy, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1886, where he took a prominent part throughout his course in college affairs, and was in Senior Year the President of his class. He graduated in 1890 and immediately began his career as a Mechanical Draughtsman, first in Philadelphia until last fall, when he accepted a responsible position with a large Steel Works in Pittsburg, where he was instantly killed by being struck with a traveling crane. Mr. Brinton was a distinctively popular young man, and had a wide acquaintanceship. He was a member of the Rittenhouse and Markham Clubs, and of the Society of Colonial Wars.

THOMAS McKEAN, died March 16, 1898, aged fifty-five years, in Philadelphia, where he occupied a distinguished position, socially and as a man of business affairs, his family for

more than a century having been prominent in this Commonwealth. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, and became a member of a large sugar refining firm, subsequently, however, identifying himself with various financial enterprises. He became President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a Director of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Insurance Company of North America, and other railroad and financial institutions. He was besides a member of the Union League, the Art Club, Rittenhouse, Philadelphia and Rabbit Clubs, and President of the Germantown Cricket Club. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and his interest in the institution was evidenced by his recent munificent gift for the erection of a law school building. He was elected a member of this Society on March 26, 1889, and from June 30, 1890, until April 4, 1892, was a member of its Board of Managers.

MORDECAI DAWSON EVANS, died March 23, 1898, aged sixty-three. A descendant of early Welsh settlers in this vicinity. For more than thirty years he was engaged in fire insurance and was one of the originators, and Secretary of the Association of Fire Underwriters.

Mr. Evans was a man of means and deeply interested in philanthropic work and patron of many charitable institutions. He was once President, and at the time of his death, Manager of the Hayes Mechanics' Home, Manager of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was from 1891 a School Director of the Ninth Section, and since 1893, until his death, President of that Board.

DR. OLIVER ALBERT JUDSON, died March 30, 1898, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in 1851, and at the breaking out of the Civil War was commissioned a Brigade Surgeon of United States Volunteers, and served until November, 1865, a portion of the time as Staff Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac. He was

brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, and later, Colonel, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He did not resume practice after hostilities, but has since lived retired both in Philadelphia and abroad.

Dr. Judson was an art connoisseur of recognized ability, a member of various prominent medical societies, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. He was also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Rittenhouse Club, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and for many years a vestryman of St. Stephen's P. E. Church.

Respectfully submitted,

The Board of Management,

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER,
Chairman.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,
Secretary.

